

ANTWERP FALLS

Belgians Fight To Ultimate Ditch
Forts Demolished Under Gunnery

CITY IS BURNING

LONDON, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—As nearly as could be learned last night, the defences of Antwerp have crumbled under the constant hail of heavy artillery projectiles and Zeppelin bombs which the Germans have been firing upon them for the past few days, and the city is believed to have fallen during the day.

Reuter's Agency reports from Amsterdam that the Belgians have blown up and destroyed thirty-two captured German merchant ships, many of them large steamers.

Seeing that the fall of the city was a matter of but a short time, this action was taken to prevent the recapture of the vessels by the Germans.

CIVILIANS BURIED UNDER FALLING BUILDINGS

While the official press bureau is unable to confirm the report, the Morning Post announces that it is informed upon good authority that the Germans have taken the city.

After the destruction of the outer defenses, the German bombardment of the inner line began at midnight on Wednesday.

A large number of buildings are reported to have gone down under the terrific bombardment, and many civilians to have been buried under the ruins.

King Albert is reported to have left Antwerp yesterday morning, the fall of the city then appearing imminent, and his capture or death certain if he remained.

Despatches to the Daily Chronicle from the beleaguered city on Thursday stated that all signs indicated a speedy end to the resistance then being offered to the attacking force.

PART OF CITY ON FIRE FROM GERMAN SHELLS

It was thought then that the city would be obliged to surrender. Part of the city had been set on fire by the German shells, and was then in flames.

Exchange Telegraph advices from Ostend, confirming the other despatches, say that the southern section of the city suffered most from the German bombardment, and was on fire.

The Palace of Justice and the Avenue de l'Industrie suffered particularly from the German artillery fire.

Preceding the fall of the city, the German infantry pressing the attack closely to deliver the final assault, was driven out of its position in a sortie of the Belgian garrison, and was forced to fall back across the River Nethe.

Cut off from their line of retreat by the fire from the Belgian forts, 3000 Germans were compelled to surrender to the Belgian troops and were taken into the city as prisoners.

PATH OF TEUTONS FROM BRUSSELS BLACKED RUINS

Advices yesterday from Antwerp said that the German attack was irresistible, and was being through the resistance offered by the Belgians.

The report said that nothing interfered with the German advance from Brussels.

Villages, churches, schools and other buildings were destroyed and swept aside ruthlessly, leaving the path of the army a line of blackened ruins.

Termonde and some of the other towns are reported to have been entirely wiped out, the Belgian population fleeing before the Germans like settlers before a prairie fire.

BELGIANS SAID TO BE STARVING

LONDON, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Exchange Telegraph advices say that the Belgian government has sent vehement protests to neutral powers against the German monopolization of foodstuffs in the city of Brussels and its environs.

It is alleged that the commandeering of all the available food supplies near that city for the use of the army has reduced the natives of the outlying districts to a state of starvation.

ATTACK ON ENGLAND IS PLANNED

ROME, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—German newspapers received here say that active operations against England will begin after the fall of Antwerp.

With Belgium as the base of operations the campaign against England will begin about the end of October.

Minister of the Navy Von Tirpitz, who is with the Kaiser, will direct the German naval movements.

GERMAN FORCE NEARLY DESTROYED

LONDON, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Dispatches from Antwerp on Thursday said that a German force which attempted to insert a wedge between Antwerp and the Allied army to the southwest, was almost entirely destroyed. Fierce fighting is reported in the vicinity of Lille.

General Situation Unchanged

PARIS, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The war ministry announced last night that the general situation was unchanged.

In a lively engagement in the region of Roye, 1600 Germans have been captured in the past two days.

The battle continues all along the line between Lens, Arras, Braxay, Sursomme, Chaulnes, Roye and Lassigny.

RHEUMATISM.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

TORPEDOERS SUNK

LONDON, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Reuter's Agency reports from Toulon that the French torpedo boat 338 and 347 collided yesterday in the Mediterranean Sea.

Both vessels sank. The crews were saved.

Reuter's also reports from Amsterdam that the Norwegian steamer Medig, carrying coal from England to Russia, was captured by a German torpedo boat.

SIEGE GUNS PLACED

PEKING, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Japanese siege guns have been mounted on Henry Mountain, commanding the Kiao-Chau forts of Bismarck, Illis and Wolfke, three or four miles distant from Tsingtau.

Local Japanese say that the big eleven-inch siege howitzers, similar to those used at Port Arthur, were taken with the expedition from Japan. These are believed to be the guns mentioned in the Peking despatch.

Hospital Ship From Shantung

TOKIO, October 10.—(Special Cable to the Nippon Jiji)—The Japanese hospital ship Kosai Maru arrived at Moji yesterday from the Shantung Peninsula.

The Kosai Maru brought 146 sick and wounded Japanese soldiers, and fifty-five German prisoners, including two officers, captured at Kiao-Chau.

The troops at Tsingtau are reported to be suffering from dysentery, and most of the sick brought by the Kosai Maru are suffering from this disease.

Wilson's Attitude Pleases

TOKIO, October 10.—(Special Cable to the Nippon Jiji)—All Tokio newspapers yesterday published despatches received from the Washington embassy, stating that President Wilson is satisfied with the announcement from Japan that the occupation of the German colonial possession in the Pacific is only temporary. The publication of this news caused public rejoicing.

SLAV ARMY ACTIVE

PETROGRAD, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The government announced officially yesterday that all along the front the Russian troops were energetically on the offensive.

The American Red Cross detachment of five surgeons and twenty-five nurses arrived here yesterday, en route to the front. They were enthusiastically received.

Russians Capture 10,000 Germans

PARIS, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Havas News Agency reports from Petrograd that in battles on the frontier in East Prussia the Russians recently have captured 10,000 prisoners and forty cannon.

BATTLE STILL RAGES

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Last night's official report says: "No facts of decisive importance come from the western arena, the battling at Aisne still continuing. Small progress has been made near St. Mihiel and in Argonne."

"Fort Breendonk, Antwerp, has been taken. The bombardment of the inner defenses and of the city itself has begun."

Another official statement says that a hostile aviator succeeded in piercing the airship sheds at Dusseldorf, Germany, and demolishing the envelope of an airship.

Zeppelin Base Is Destroyed

LONDON, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The British Admiralty announces that naval aviators have destroyed the Zeppelin station and base at Dusseldorf, Germany. The aviators report that flames were seen rising to the height of 500 feet.

JUDGE HOLDS SUNDAY LAW VIOLATED; BOTH MEN FINED

Rev. John W. Wadman, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was found guilty yesterday by Judge Monsarrat on a charge of violating the law of 1905, known as the "Sunday Closing Law," and assessed a nominal fine of one dollar. Mr. Wadman's attorney, W. A. Greenwell, gave notice of an appeal.

John H. Magoon, manager of the Consolidated Amusement Company, charged with a similar offense, was fined one dollar. This is the outcome of the attempt on the part of the Anti-Saloon League to conduct moving picture shows on Sundays to further its temperance campaign. The conviction was based on the act of Mr. Wadman in running the film play, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," Sunday evening, September 27, at the Popular Theater.

Consolidated Follows Suit

The Consolidated Amusement Company took advantage of this action on the part of the Anti-Saloon League to announce a show for the following Sunday, and on October 4 a moving picture performance was given at the Bijou Theater, admission being free to all who had secured tickets during the week by buying tickets for other performances.

J. C. Cohen, president of the Consolidated Amusement Company, stated yesterday that he would take no further action in the matter. The Wadman case came first. Judge

Much of the best wall paper is made in part from leather waste.

JAPANESE EXPECT FALL OF KIAOCHAU WILL BE DELAYED

Military Experts Do Not Look For Easy Reduction of German Base

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN ARE WELL FORTIFIED

All Roads Carefully Mined and Defenses Are Modern and Very Strong

According to various items in the Tokio papers received by the Honolulu, the Japanese military authorities do not expect the fall of Kiaochau before the end of November. The Japanese press is warning the public not to expect any decisive results in the Shantung Peninsula at once. The Japan Times, for instance, says: "The military experts here in Tokio are of the opinion that the fall of Tsingtau need not be expected before the end of next November."

Garrison May Capitulate

It is possible but not probable they say, that the garrison may decide to capitulate rather than undergo the horrors of what must be a protracted siege and facing as they do the inevitable outcome, but this is not regarded as a strong probability. Failing such capitulation, the fortress can hold out for a long time.

In the first place it has been ascertained that there are sufficient provisions at present at Tsingtau and within the zone, to supply the entire population there for a period of at least three months.

Eight Thousand Men

In the second place, the garrison which originally was approximately three thousand men, has now been increased to eight thousand. The view that five thousand of these are new and untrained is a mistake, as it is estimated that fully six thousand are trained soldiers and quite competent to take a part in the defense of the place. Ever since the whisper of war reached the Far East, evidently it has been realized in Tsingtau that the present situation would arise, and that Japan in all probability would declare war. The realization of this fact found Tsingtau, the German Far Eastern naval station, well prepared to stand attack.

All Roads Well Mined

The narrow entrance to the harbor, with a town some eight miles distant, make it possible to sow the channel for some two or three miles outside the entrance with mines, so that the approach of any vessel of draft was practically impossible. It was the case a few days ago when the British torpedo destroyers made a dash under the guns of the outer fortress, a small motor boat made an attack, which necessarily in futile if the enemy is watchful. It is against the larger vessels that the Germans have effectively protected themselves from attack on their Eastern side.

Land Defenses Are Strong

The land defenses at Tsingtau are believed to be very strong indeed. Thousands of soldiers have been employed for the last thirty days in this work, and according to the best information obtainable the Germans defending have not followed the usual German method which consists of a rule of one line of defenses, but at Tsingtau three lines will be used as at Port Arthur. Hence attacks from the land side will have to be conducted not only with caution because of the mine fields laid far beyond the actual entrenchments and fortifications, but because of the wide fields over which the attacking force must travel without cover against a thoroughly entrenched force of desperate defenders with modern guns and accurate riflemen.

Danger From Mines

Another Tokio journal says: "Of the difficulties involved in reducing the colony, the most troublesome is unquestionably the clearing of mechanical and other mines from the waters about Tsingtau. The process adopted at the time of the siege of Port Arthur was to pull an iron drag net, the two ends of which are held by two superannuated vessels of 200 or 300 tons that steam on with 200 to 300 yards between them. Probably the same method will be used at Tsingtau. It is an extremely dangerous proceeding, as the mines caught in the net explode freely by knocking against one another, while the steamers themselves are often blown to atoms. Those who are engaged in the work require to be most steady in nerves and to possess a courage of the highest quality. The public should remember that many brave sons of the land are now engaged in this task of extreme peril, and should not forget to appreciate the fact that when frontal attack is made on Tsingtau, it will be when these men of unflinching courage have successfully and nobly performed their duty, which is far more dangerous than engaging in the most spectacular fighting."

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FILIPINO COLONY OF HAWAII CAUSES WORRY IN MANILA

Leaders of Rizal Society Appeal To Philippine Government For Legislative Relief

DISAFFECTED ORIENTALS WANT TO RETURN HOME

Claim: They Are Not Accorded Same Consideration As Other Immigrant Races

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

That the Filipinos in Hawaii believe they are not accorded as fair treatment as are the immigrants of other nationalities working on the Hawaiian plantations, and that they are working together with officials of the Philippine government in Manila, to secure legislative assistance to return to the Philippines, is the information contained in a letter from Senor R. G. Corral, director of the bureau of labor of the Philippine Islands, to Leopold Theodore of Honolulu.

Information Sought By Manila

Leopold Theodore is one of the officials of the local Filipino Rizal Society, an organization of the Filipino Y. M. C. A. and prominent in all local Filipino movements. He, as well as several other Honolulu Filipinos, received letters some time ago from Senor Corral, asking that they, as representatives of their people, furnish him with a true account of the social, economic and industrial condition of their people in Hawaii. The letter stated that many complaints had been received from the Filipinos in Hawaii, and that a true statement of affairs was greatly desired by the Philippine government officials in Manila.

Conditions Not Satisfactory

In his reply to Senor Corral's query, Theodore wrote and informed him that the condition of the Filipinos in Hawaii was far from satisfactory to those of their race who were laboring to establish themselves upon the same footing as the other immigrant races that had been brought into these islands. In his letter, Theodore gave an account of the many crimes and disorders which had been committed by certain of his countrymen, and without attempting to palliate them, explained the reasons therefor.

In reply to his query, Theodore received long communication from Senor Corral. This letter is pregnant with good advice as to the manner in which all Filipinos wishing to earn the respect of the community should conduct themselves, and urges that Theodore and those working with him continue to use every endeavor to impress this advice upon his people. Senor Corral says:

Senor Corral Depressed

"I feel much depressed over the condition of our people in Hawaii. Every Filipino must feel hurt at the shameful situation that exists among those of our countrymen who are seeking their fortunes in these islands. It is but natural to expect in every society or community of human kind that there will be found imbeciles and ignorant persons, but it is not fair to condemn our people because some of them are thus displaying ignorance."

"According to this observation, allow me now to ask a favor of you and of those of our countrymen whose honesty and integrity are respected by the American people and the people of that Territory. It is that you use all your best efforts to influence our people, and lead them to the ideal life. Whenever there is a suitable opportunity, call out a meeting at a certain house for women and before the assembled congregation preach, that which will educate and uplift. Preach that which will inspire a commendable ambition and will teach our people their use and appreciation, and teach them to believe the doctrine of God, their duty to the Almighty, to themselves, to their families, to the government which governs them, to their fellow citizens and to the whole people of Hawaii."

Honor Will Command Respect

"Make them realize that though a man is poor, if he is honorable and industrious, wherever he goes he will have the respect of all people, which will be a shield for his protection. This is the spirit which we are anxious to engrave upon the minds of all our people in Hawaii."

"Many appeals have been received by us from our countrymen asking that we protect them from the mercenary power of the plantation managers. We are now trying to devise a bill requesting the Philippine government to have sent here all those who are no longer able to shoulder their burden. For this purpose we need the truth and all the facts, so that when we present this bill before both houses of the Philippine legislature at the next session we shall be able to show a sound basis for it."

Full Truth Required

"Many of those who have returned from Hawaii have brought news favorable to the planters, and we must know the real situation. I have written to others of our countrymen, and have received four replies."

"In order to protect our people in Hawaii we need the truth so that there can be no criticism of the bill which we are going to present, and in order for us to do this, it is necessary for you to give us the information we ask, regarding the statements of the Filipinos who are always complaining to us. Without this we can do nothing for your benefit."